

A new genus of Tetracini Lehtinen, 1967 (Araneae, Agelenidae) from Anatolia

Rahşen S. Kaya¹, Alireza Zamani², Ersen Aydın Yağmur³, Yuri M. Marusik⁴

1 Department of Biology, Faculty of Arts and Science, Bursa Uludağ University, TR-16059, Bursa, Türkiye
2 Zoological Museum, Biodiversity Unit, FI-20014 University of Turku, Turku, Finland **3** Alaşehir Vocational School, Manisa Celal Bayar University, Manisa, Türkiye **4** Department of Zoology & Entomology, University of the Free State, Bloemfontein 9300, South Africa

Corresponding author: Rahşen S. Kaya (rkaya@uludag.edu.tr; rahsens@gmail.com)

Academic editor: Shuqiang Li | Received 11 January 2023 | Accepted 13 February 2023 | Published 28 February 2023

<https://zoobank.org/D246D656-19C0-44B2-948A-64D312FC8C6B>

Citation: Kaya RS, Zamani A, Yağmur EA, Marusik YM (2023) A new genus of Tetracini Lehtinen, 1967 (Araneae, Agelenidae) from Anatolia. ZooKeys 1151: 31–45. <https://doi.org/10.3897/zookeys.1151.100430>

Abstract

Türkiye is known to have the highest diversity of the spider family Agelenidae in the Western Palaearctic and the highest diversity of the subfamily Ageleninae globally. The new agelenid genus *Anatetrix* **gen. nov.** (Ageleninae, Tetracini) and its type species, *A. spectabilis* **sp. nov.** (♂♀; Mersin and Adana provinces, southern Türkiye), are described. A key to all four genera of Tetracini is provided.

Keywords

Ageleninae, Aranei, dichotomous key, new species, Türkiye

Introduction

Agelenidae C.L. Koch, 1837 is a large family of spiders currently comprising 1374 extant species in 91 genera distributed worldwide (WSC 2023). According to Lehtinen (1967), two subfamilies – Ageleninae C.L. Koch, 1837 and Coelotinae F.O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1893 – can be recognized within Agelenidae, with the former comprising the following tribes: Agelenopsini Lehtinen, 1967 (Nearctic and Neotropical), Agelenini C.L. Koch, 1837 (Holarctic and Afrotropical), Tegenariini Lehtinen, 1967 (primarily Palaearctic), and Tetracini Lehtinen, 1967 (Western Palaearctic). Tetracini,

the smallest tribe and the focus of this paper, is primarily distributed in the Mediterranean region (WSC 2023). Several new species of this tribe have been described over the past few years, including five from the Maghreb (Bosmans et al. 2022) and one from Anatolia (Dimitrov 2022).

Recently, we had the opportunity to examine specimens of a new species of *Textricini* from Türkiye. This species displays a series of interesting characters, including a strongly modified palpal femur bearing several processes or outgrowths, which is a unique trait in the whole family. Based on a comparison with other genera of *Textricini*, we decided that this undescribed species also represents a new genus. In this paper, both the new genus and species are described, and a key to all four genera of *Textricini* is provided.

Materials and methods

The samples were collected with pitfall trapping and hand aspirator and preserved in 70% ethanol. Specimens were photographed using a Canon EOS 7D camera attached to an Olympus SZX16 stereomicroscope at the Zoological Museum of the University of Turku. Digital images were montaged using Combine ZP and edited using CorelDraw. Illustrations of internal genitalia were made after clearing and cleaning the epigyne in a 10% KOH aqueous solution, followed by a few minutes of treatment in Chlorazol Black. Lengths of leg segments were measured on the dorsal side and are listed as: total length (femur, patella, tibia, metatarsus, tarsus). All measurements are in millimetres (mm). Spination formula follows Bolzern et al. (2008, 2009).

Abbreviations

Eyes: **ALE** – anterior lateral eye, **AME** – anterior median eye, **PLE** – posterior lateral eye, **PME** – posterior median eye.

Spination: **d** – dorsal, **Fe** – femur, **Mt** – metatarsus, **Pa** – patella, **pl** – prolateral, **rl** – retrolateral, **Ti** – tibia, **v** – ventral.

Male palp: **Bd** – dorsal branch of the conductor, **Ca** – anterior arm of the conductor, **Cf** – cymbial fold, **Cp** – posterior arm of the conductor, **Db** – distal bulge, **Eb** – base of the embolus, **Kt** – ventral keel, **Pb** – proximal bulge, **Pt** – prolateral apophysis, **Rt** – retrolateral apophysis, **So** – stump-like outgrowth, **Sp** – spine-like outgrowth, **St** – subtegulum, **Te** – tegulum, **Va** – ventral apophysis.

Epigyne: **Cd** – copulatory duct, **Fd** – fertilization duct, **Oc** – copulatory opening, **Re** – receptacle, **Se** – septum.

Depositories

AZMM Alaşehir Zoological Museum of Manisa Celal Bayar University, Türkiye (E.A. Yağmur).

ZMUT Zoological Museum of the University of Turku, Finland (V. Vahtera).

ZMUU Zoological Museum of the Bursa Uludağ University, Türkiye (R.S. Kaya).

Taxonomy

Family Agelenidae C.L. Koch, 1837

Subfamily Ageleninae C.L. Koch, 1837

Tribe Tetricini Lehtinen, 1967

Diagnosis. Species considered in Tetricini have a very long terminal segment of the posterior lateral spinnerets (Fig. 1C), and a strongly recurved posterior eye row (vs procurved in Agelenini, straight in Tegenariini). Furthermore, males of Tetricini species lack a tegular (= median) apophysis (vs present in all other agelenids; also see Discussion). For other characters, see Lehtinen (1967) and Bolzern et al. (2010, 2013).

Composition. Thirty species in four genera: *Anatextrix* gen. nov. (one species), *Lycosoides* Lucas, 1846 (14 species), *Maimuna* Lehtinen, 1967 (eight species), and *Textrix* Sundevall, 1833 (seven species).

Key to the genera

This key is primarily based on the characters of the generotypes: *Lycosoides coarctata* (Dufour, 1831), *Maimuna vestita* (C.L. Koch, 1841), and *Textrix denticulata* (Olivier, 1789).

- | | | |
|---|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | Male | 2 |
| – | Female | 5 |
| 2 | Femur, patella and tibia with apophyses; tibia with prolateral apophysis; cymbium with prolateral fold (Figs 2A, 4A) | <i>Anatextrix</i> gen. nov. |
| – | Femur without apophyses or only with minor modifications; prolateral tibial apophysis and prolateral cymbial fold are lacking..... | 3 |
| 3 | Palpal patella modified: swollen with one retrolateral apophysis (Fig. 8A, D) | <i>Lycosoides</i> Lucas, 1846 |
| – | Palpal patella not modified..... | 4 |
| 4 | Posterior arm of the conductor with two branches, one branch directed dorsally (<i>Bd</i>) and partly hiding cymbium; prolateral arm as large as tibia (Fig. 8B, E) | <i>Maimuna</i> Lehtinen, 1967 |
| – | Conductor different (Fig. 8C, F)..... | <i>Textrix</i> Sundevall, 1833 |
| 5 | Epigyne with scape and distinct, deep fovea..... | <i>Textrix</i> |
| – | Epigyne without scape and deep fovea | 6 |
| 6 | Epigyne with stripe-like septum..... | <i>Anatextrix</i> gen. nov. |
| – | Epigyne without septum | 7 |
| 7 | Epigyne with anterior hood and anchor-like median plate; receptacles located meso-laterally..... | <i>Lycosoides</i> |
| – | Hood absent; receptacles located posteriorly and spaced by ca two diameters of each | <i>Maimuna</i> |

Genus *Anatextrix* gen. nov.

<https://zoobank.org/3E23C193-9504-47BF-B38A-DDE6BAE44DEE>

Type species. *Anatextrix spectabilis* sp. nov.

Etymology. The generic epithet is a combination of Anatolia and *Textrix*; gender feminine.

Diagnosis. The new genus differs from all other genera of Textricini by having a strongly modified male palpal femur with two outgrowths and two bulges (vs one or none), presence of the palpal prolateral tibial apophysis (*Pt*) and the cymbial prolateral fold (*Cf*) (vs lacking), the straight mesal part of the embolic base (vs round) (cf. Figs 2A, 4A, 8A–F), and by having a thin septum in the epigyne (vs absent). Furthermore, the female of *Anatextrix spectabilis* sp. nov. differs from those of *Textrix* by having no epigynal fovea and scape (vs present). From the females of the two other genera, the female of this species differs by the anterior position of the receptacles (vs mesal or posterior).

Description. Same as for the type species.

Composition. Only the type species.

Distribution. Same as for the type species.

***Anatextrix spectabilis* sp. nov.**

<https://zoobank.org/A95490E1-44D5-411A-BFF0-17B6E3F877AD>

Figs 1A–C, 2A–E, 3A–E, 4A–D, 5A–C, 6A–C, 7A–G

Type material. *Holotype* ♂ (ZMUU), TÜRKİYE: **Mersin Province:** Erdemli district, 36°44'N, 34°09'E, 960 m a.s.l., 18.07.2015, hand collection (E.A. Yağmur). *Paratypes:* 1♂2♀ (ZMUT), same data as for the holotype; 1♂17♀ (ZMUU), same data as for the holotype; **Adana Province:** 2♂12♀ (ZMUU), Pozantı district, 37°25'58"N, 34°55'11"E, 1396 m a.s.l., 27.09.2018, hand collection (R.S. Kaya and E.A. Yağmur); 2♂2♀ (AZMM), same locality, 31.10.2017–02.04.2018, pitfall traps, (E.A. Yağmur); 8♂3♀ (ZMUU), same locality, 31.10.2017–02.04.2018, pitfall traps, (E.A. Yağmur); 15♂6♀ (ZMUU), same locality, 04.08.2018–19.07.2019, pitfall traps, (E.A. Yağmur).

Etymology. The specific epithet is a Latin adjective meaning “remarkable”.

Diagnosis. Same as for the genus.

Description. Male (Holotype). Habitus as in Fig. 1B. Total length 6.55. Carapace 3.57 long, 1.22 wide at pars cephalica, 2.37 wide at pars thoracica. Eye sizes: AME: 0.11, ALE: 0.15, PME: 0.22, PLE: 0.16. Carapace, sternum, labium, and maxillae light brown; carapace with darker submedian bands. Chelicerae light reddish brown, each with 3 pro- and 2 retromarginal teeth. Legs yellowish brown, with annulations. Abdomen dorsally dark greyish with lighter foliate pattern, light greyish ventrally. Spinnerets light greyish, darker basally (Fig. 1C). Measurements of legs: I: 7.48 (2.00, 0.90, 1.53, 1.95, 1.10), II: 7.75 (2.15, 0.89, 1.53, 2.00, 1.18), III: 7.78 (2.00, 0.93, 1.60, 2.20, 1.05), IV: 9.64 (2.55, 0.84, 1.95, 2.97, 1.33). Spination is given in Table 1.



Figure 1. *Anatextrix spectabilis* sp. nov. **A** female habitus, dorsal view **B** male habitus, dorsal view **C** spinnerets of the male, lateral view. Scale bars: 0.2 mm, unless stated otherwise.

Table 1. Spination of legs of *Anatextrix spectabilis* sp. nov. The letter “p” indicates paired spines.

		Fe	Pa	Ti	Mt
		d-pl-rl	d-pl-rl	d-pl-rl-v	pl-rl-v
I	♂	3-1-1	2-1-1	1-2-1-1+2p	1-1-3p
	♀	3-1-1	2-1-1	1-2-1-1+1p	2-2-2p
II	♂	3-1-1	2-1-1	1-2-1-1+1p	2-2-3p
	♀	3-1-1	2-1-1	1-2-1-1+1p	2-2-3p
III	♂	3-1-1	2-1-1	1-2-2-1+1p	3-2-3p
	♀	3-1-1	2-1-1	1-2-3-3p	3-3-3p
IV	♂	3-1-1	2-1-1	2-2-2-2+1p	3-3-3p
	♀	3-1-1	2-1-1	2-2-2-2+1p	3-3-3p

Palp as in Figs 2A–E, 3A–E, 4A–D, 5A–C, 6A–C; femur relatively short (ca 3× longer than wide, 1.5× shorter than cymbium) and strongly modified: slightly bent, with proximal (*Pb*) and distal (*Db*) bulges and 2 outgrowths: spine-like (*Sp*) and

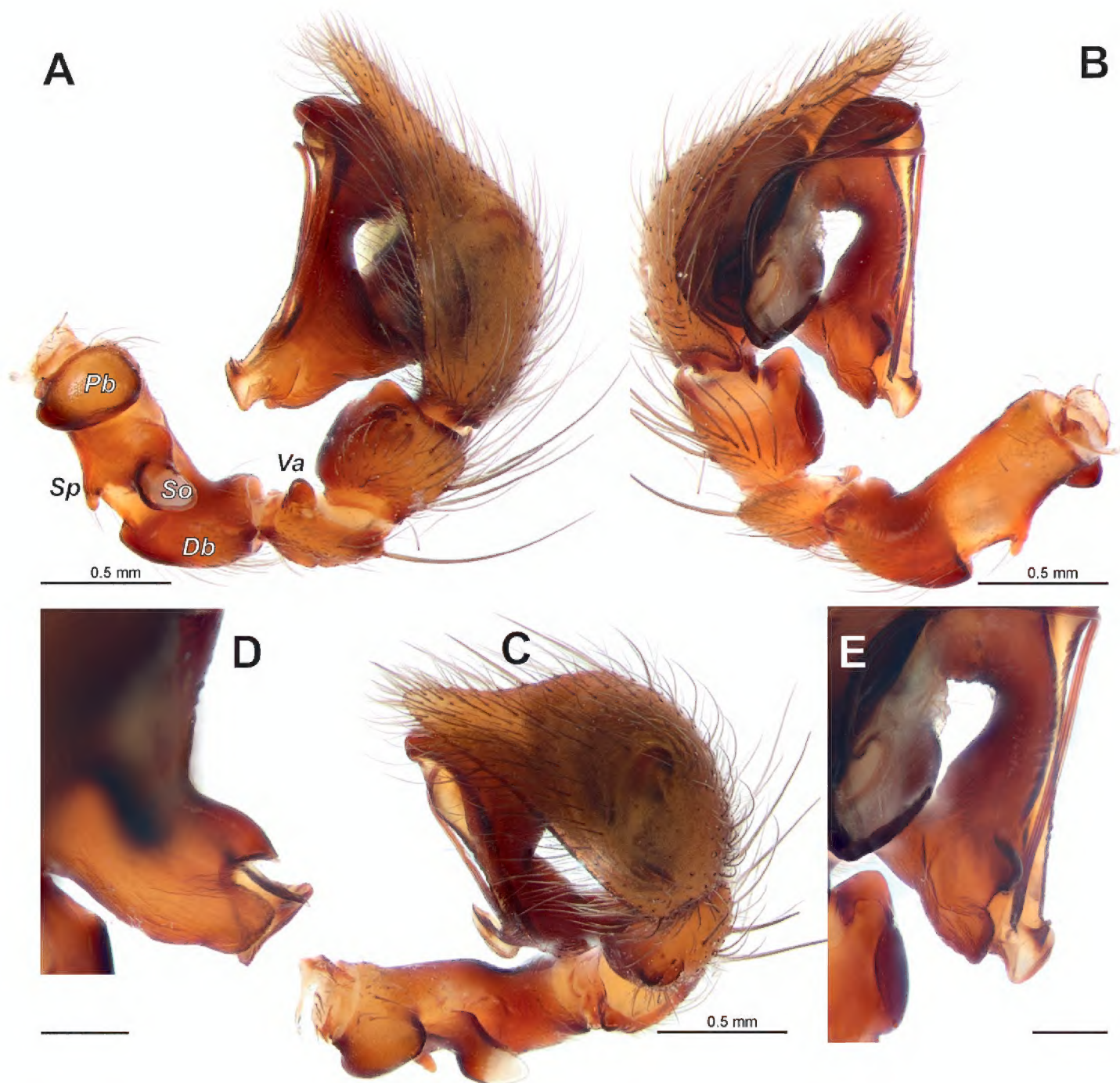


Figure 2. Male palp of *Anatextrix spectabilis* sp. nov. **A–C** full palp, retrolateral, prolateral and retro-dorsal views **D, E** details of the embolus and the posterior arm of the conductor, prodorsal and prolateral views. Scale bars: 0.2 mm, unless stated otherwise. Abbreviations: *Db* – distal bulge, *Pb* – proximal bulge, *So* – stump-like outgrowth, *Sp* – spine-like outgrowth, *Va* – ventral apophysis.

larger stump-like (*So*). Patella short, wider than long, with ventral apophysis (*Va*). Tibia slightly wider than long in retrolateral view, with retrolateral (*Rt*) conical apophysis directed laterally, ventral keel (*Kt*) and prolateral apophysis (*Pt*). Cymbium droplet-shaped, ca 1.7× longer than wide, with small baso-prolateral fold (*Cf*). Subtegulum (*St*) round, hidden by tegulum and conductor. Tegulum (*Te*) small, round, hidden by conductor and embolus base. Conductor very large, ca 0.7× shorter than cymbium; anterior and posterior parts extending over tegulum; anterior arm (*Ca*) as long as wide, posterior arm (*Cp*) more than 2× longer than wide; posterior part of posterior arm very broad and extending ventrally; tip of posterior arm trifurcate. Embolus proper originates at about 8 o'clock position and terminates at about 5 o'clock position; base of embolus (*Eb*) not rounded: mesal part straight, prolateral part bent on right angle.

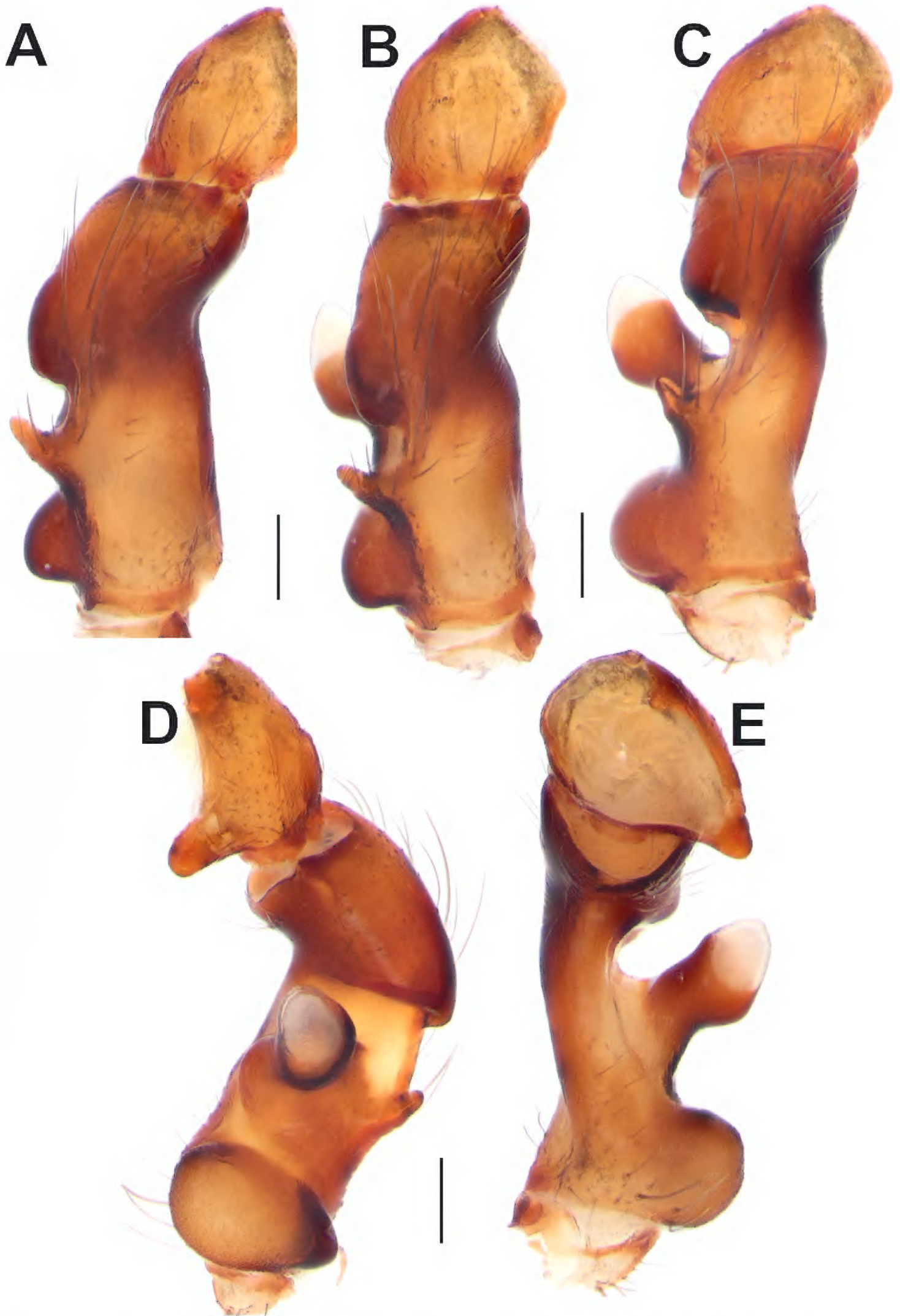


Figure 3. Male palpal femur and patella of *Anatextrix spectabilis* sp. nov. **A** prolateral view **B** prodorsal view **C** dorsal view **D** retrolateral view **E** ventral view. Scale bars: 0.2 mm.

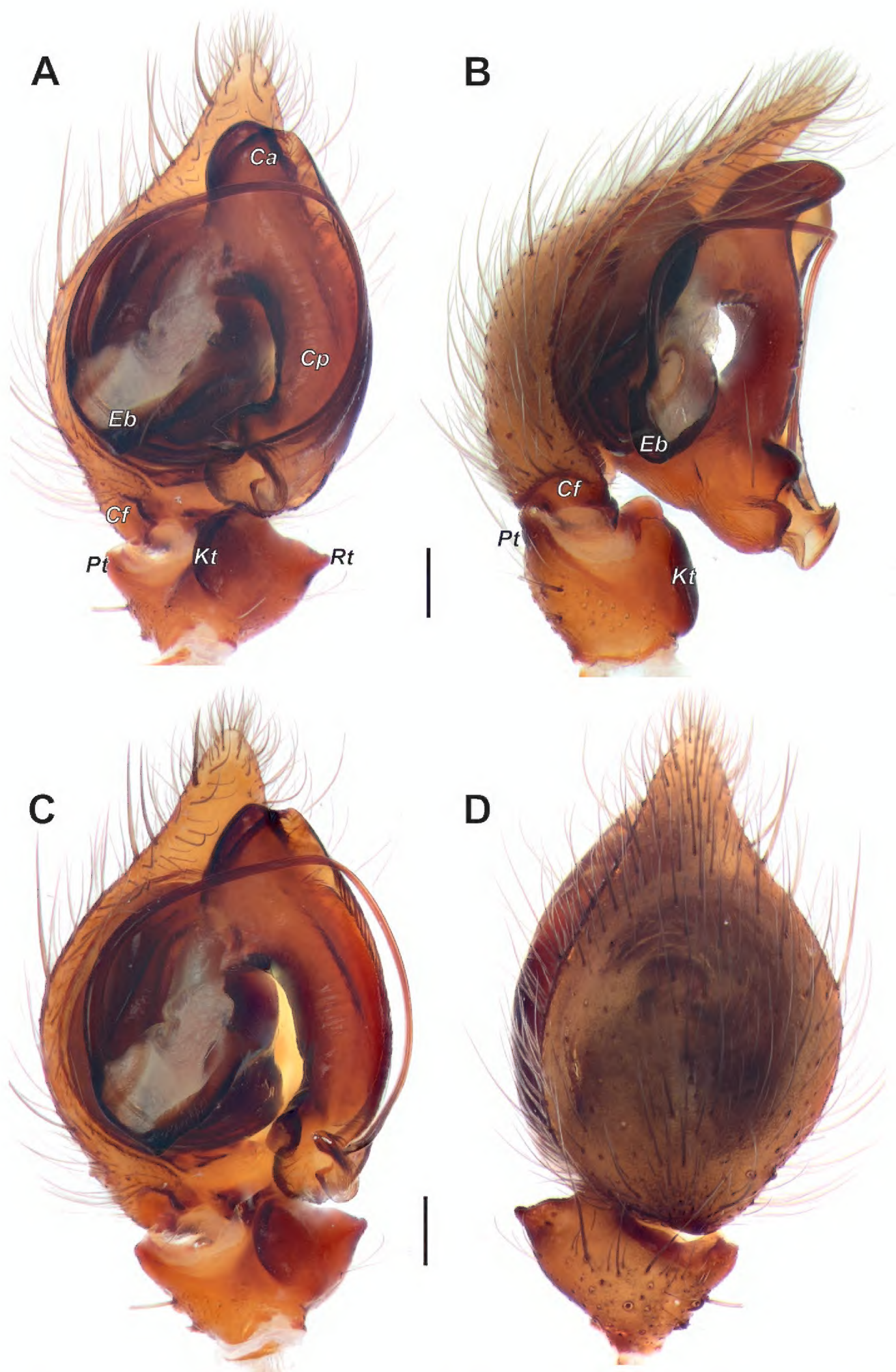


Figure 4. Male palp of *Anatextrix spectabilis* sp. nov. **A** ventral view **B** prolateral view **C** proventral view **D** dorsal view. Scale bars: 0.2 mm. Abbreviations: *Ca* – anterior arm of the conductor, *Cp* – posterior arm of the conductor, *Cf* – cymbial fold, *Eb* – base of the embolus, *Kt* – ventral keel, *Pt* – prolateral apophysis, *Rt* – retrolateral apophysis.

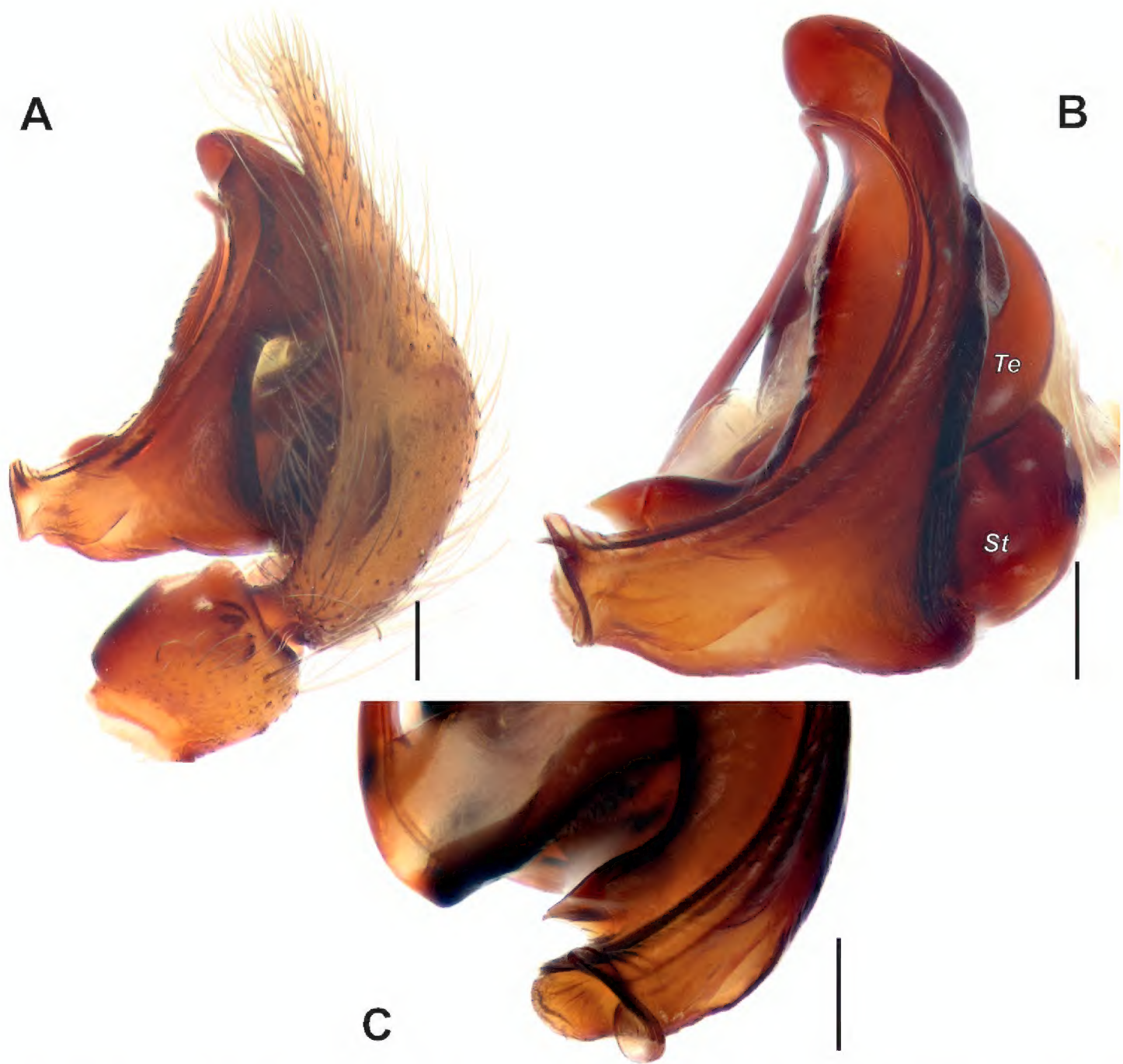


Figure 5. Male palp of *Anatextrix spectabilis* sp. nov. **A** retrolateral view **B** dissected bulb, retrolateral view **C** details of the embolus and the posterior arm of the conductor, anteroventral view. Scale bars: 0.2 mm. Abbreviations: *St* – subtegulum, *Te* – tegulum.

Female (Paratype, ZMUT). Habitus as in Fig. 1A. Total length 6.75. Carapace 2.95 long, 1.16 wide at pars cephalica, 2.97 wide at pars thoracica. Eye sizes: AME: 0.10, ALE: 0.15, PME: 0.22, PLE: 0.14. Coloration generally as in male, except for darker submedian bands on carapace and more distinct annulations on legs. Measurements of legs: I: 6.55 (1.80, 0.87, 1.30, 1.58, 1.00), II: 6.73 (1.87, 0.93, 1.30, 1.57, 1.06), III: 6.98 (1.90, 0.90, 1.33, 1.85, 1.00), IV: 9.05 (2.29, 1.04, 1.92, 2.60, 1.20). Spination is given in Table 1.

Epigyne as in Fig. 7A–G; epigynal plate 1.6× wider than long; fovea lacking depression, weakly sclerotized with thin septum (*Se*), anterior part delimited by well sclerotized margin, posterior part delimited by weakly sclerotized margins; septum not covered by setae; copulatory openings (*Oc*) located on posterior margin on both sides of septum; copulatory ducts (*Cd*) fused, forming a rectangular plate ca 2× longer than wide (Fig. 7G); receptacles (*Re*) small, suboval, located anteriorly and separated by ca one length of each; fertilization ducts (*Fd*) short and small.

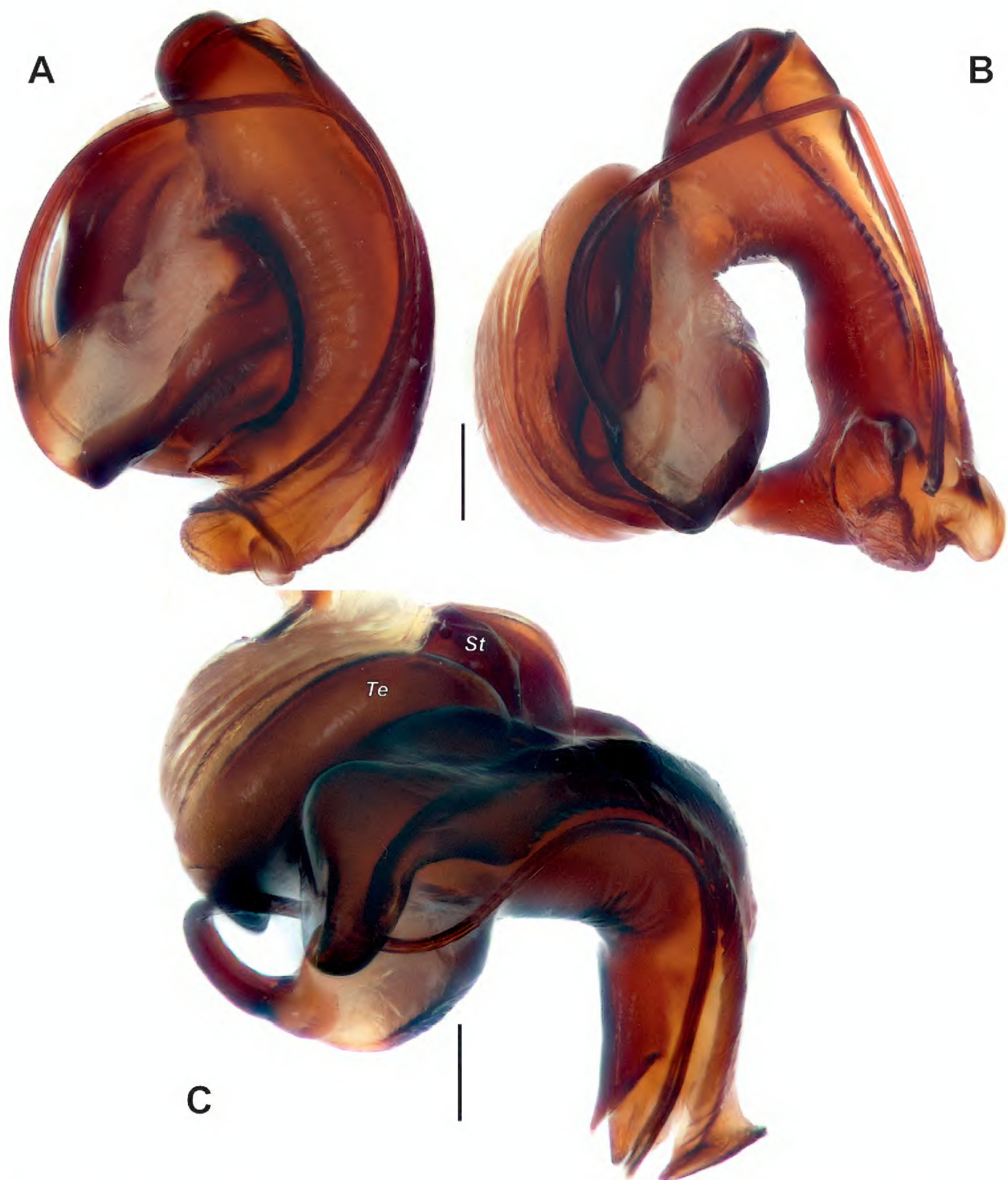


Figure 6. Dissected bulb of *Anatextrix spectabilis* sp. nov. **A** ventral view **B** prolateral view **C** anterior view. Scale bars: 0.2 mm. Abbreviations: *St* – subtegulum, *Te* – tegulum.

Natural history. The specimens were collected off their funnel-webs constructed under the stones or within shrubs and crevices in the soil. The habitat is a typical maquis shrubland dominated by *Quercus* L. (Fagaceae) and *Pinus* L. (Pinaceae) at Erdemli (Mersin), while it is dominated by *Abies* Mill. (Pinaceae) at Pozantı (Adana).

Distribution. Known only from the provinces of Mersin and Adana, southern Türkiye.

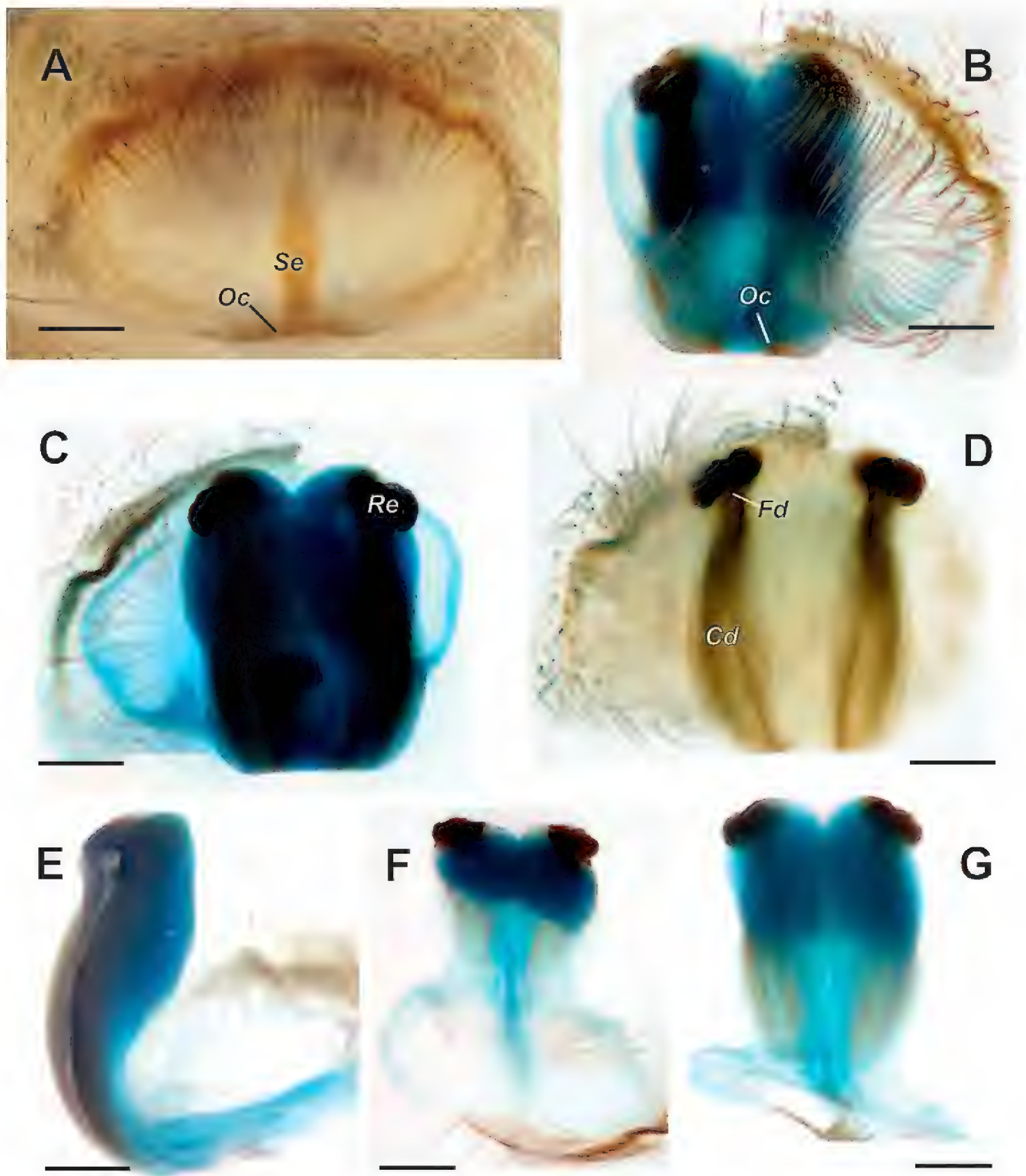


Figure 7. Epigyne of *Anatextrix spectabilis* sp. nov. **A** intact, ventral view **B, G** macerated, ventral view **C, D** vulva, dorsal view **E, F** same, lateral and anterior views. Scale bars: 0.2 mm. Abbreviations: *Cd* – copulatory duct, *Fd* – fertilization duct, *Oc* – copulatory opening, *Re* – receptacle, *Se* – septum.

Discussion

In this paper, a new genus and species of Tetracini are described from southern Türkiye. Since many species of Tetracini have characteristics that differ from the type species of the genera in which they are currently classified, this tribe, as a whole, needs to be revised. Furthermore, both *Lycosoides* and *Tetrax* comprise species that show consider-

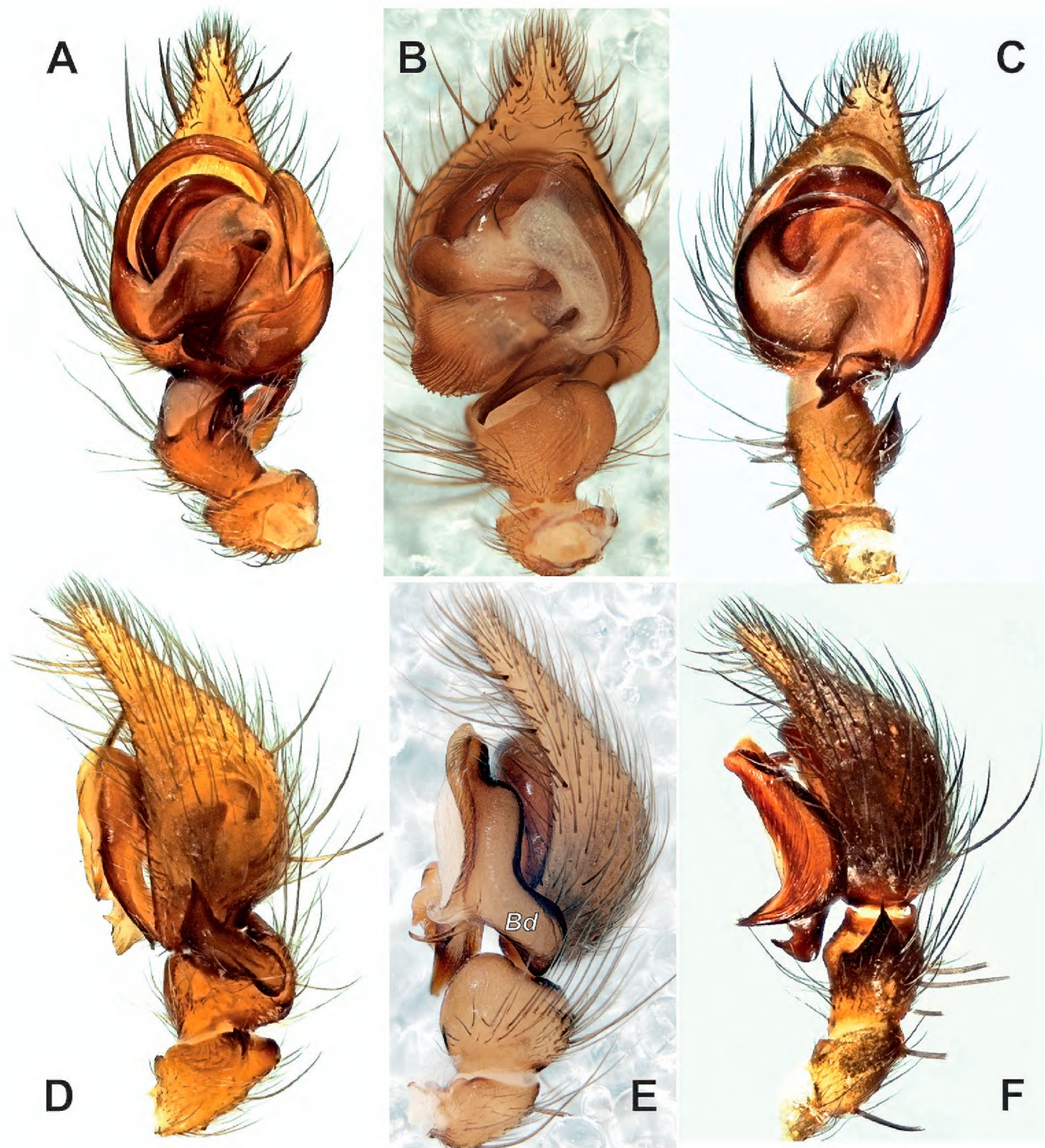


Figure 8. Male palps of the type species of three genera belonging to Tetrrixini: *Lycosoides coarctata* (**A, D**), *Maimuna vestita* (**B, E**) and *Tetrrix denticulata* (**C, F**) **A–C** ventral view **D–F** retrolateral view **A, C, D, F** courtesy of P. Oger **B, E** from Dimitrov (2022), courtesy of D. Dimitrov. Abbreviation: *Bd* – dorsal branch of the conductor.

able differences in the conformation of their copulatory organs, and, thus, might be misclassified. This is most likely why de Blauwe (1980) considered all Tetrrixini species known at that time to belong to *Tetrrix*.

The terminology of one particular palpal sclerite in *Maimuna* has been controversial: Lehtinen (1967) suggested that a tegular (= median) apophysis is lacking (i.e., “totally reduced”) in species of this genus, which was not followed by Levy (1996), Bolzern et al. (2013), and Dimitrov (2022). It became evident in our examination of

the expanded bulbs that all species of *Maimuna* indeed lack a tegular apophysis, as the structure that the aforementioned authors considered as the “median apophysis” arises from the conductor, not the tegulum.

Agelenidae is relatively well studied in Türkiye due to several regional revisions and other taxonomic and faunistic contributions (e.g., Brignoli 1972, 1978a, b; Kaya et al. 2010; Danışman and Karanfil 2015; Danışman et al. 2016; Topçu and Demircan 2018; Dimitrov 2022). Currently, there are 72 species in 16 genera of Agelenidae known from Türkiye (Danışman et al. 2022; present paper), which is considerably higher than what is known from, for example, Iran (25 species in seven genera; Zamani and Marusik 2019, 2020), the entire Caucasus (36 species in 11 genera; Otto 2022), Greece (48 species in 12 genera; Nentwig et al. 2023), Bulgaria (43 species in 11 genera; Nentwig et al. 2023), Italy (58 species in 14 genera; Nentwig et al. 2023), France (41 species in 13 genera; Nentwig et al. 2023), and Spain (41 species in 13 genera; Nentwig et al. 2023). Indeed, in terms of the diversity of agelenids in the Palaearctic, Türkiye is only second to China (>445 species in 35 genera; Li 2020). It is noteworthy that Türkiye houses the highest number of Ageleninae species globally.

Although most of the Turkish agelenids belong to Tegenariini (including 19 endemic species), Textricini is also relatively diverse in this country (i.e., eight species in all four known genera, including one endemic genus and two endemic species; Danışman et al. 2022; present paper). As it has been mentioned earlier, members of this tribe are primarily distributed in the Mediterranean region. The only exceptions are *Lycosoides lehtineni* Marusik & Guseinov, 2003 from Azerbaijan and *Textrix nigromarginata* Strand, 1906 from Ethiopia, although both are known only from females and the latter is most likely misclassified (Strand 1906, 1908; Marusik and Guseinov 2003).

Despite the relatively well-explored status of the Turkish agelenids, new species and records are still found regularly. Most likely there are many interesting species of Agelenidae in this country that are currently undiscovered, as it is evidenced by the remarkable new genus described in this paper. Hopefully, a more complete picture of the diversity of this family in Türkiye can be achieved once the lesser explored habitats (e.g., caves) and regions (e.g., eastern Türkiye) are systematically surveyed.

Acknowledgements

Dragomir Dimitrov (Sofia, Bulgaria) and Pierre Oger (Héron, Belgium) kindly allowed us to use their photographs in the manuscript. We are grateful to Mykola Kovblyuk and Francesco Ballarin for their comments on the manuscript.

References

- Bolzern A, Hänggi A, Burckhardt D (2008) Funnel web spiders from Sardinia: Taxonomical notes on some *Tegenaria* and *Malthonica* spp. (Araneae: Agelenidae). *Revue Suisse de Zoologie* 115: 759–778. <https://doi.org/10.5962/bhl.part.80454>

- Bolzern A, Crespo L, Cardoso P (2009) Two new *Tegenaria* species (Araneae: Agelenidae) from Portugal. *Zootaxa* 2068(1): 47–58. <https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.2068.1.3>
- Bolzern A, Hänggi A, Burckhardt D (2010) *Aterigena*, a new genus of funnel-web spider, shedding some light on the *Tegenaria-Malthonica* problem (Araneae: Agelenidae). *The Journal of Arachnology* 38(2): 162–182. <https://doi.org/10.1636/A09-78.1>
- Bolzern A, Burckhardt D, Hänggi A (2013) Phylogeny and taxonomy of European funnel-web spiders of the *Tegenaria-Malthonica* complex (Araneae: Agelenidae) based upon morphological and molecular data. *Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society* 168(4): 723–848. <https://doi.org/10.1111/zoj.12040>
- Bosmans R, Lecigne S, Benhalima S, Abrous-Kherbouche A (2022) The genus *Lycosoides* Lucas, 1846 in the Maghreb region, with the description of five new species (Araneae: Agelenidae). *Arachnology* 19(Special Issue): 316–340. <https://doi.org/10.13156/arac.2022.19.sp1.316>
- Brignoli PM (1972) Terzo contributo alla conoscenza dei ragni cavernicoli di Turchia (Araneae). *Fragmenta Entomologica* 8: 161–190.
- Brignoli PM (1978a) Ragni di Turchia V. Specie nuove o interessanti, cavernicole ed epigee, di varie famiglie (Araneae). *Revue Suisse de Zoologie* 85(3): 461–541. <https://doi.org/10.5962/bhl.part.82243>
- Brignoli PM (1978b) Ragni di Turchia IV. Leptonetidae, Dysderidae ed Agelenidae nuovi o interessanti di grotte della Turchia meridionale (Araneae). *Quaderni di Speleologia. Circolo Speleologico Romano* 3: 37–54.
- Danişman T, Karanfil KC (2015) A new species of *Tegenaria* Latreille, 1804 (Araneae: Agelenidae) from Turkey. *Entomological News* 125(2): 101–105. <https://doi.org/10.3157/021.125.0203>
- Danişman T, Karanfil KC, Coşar İ (2016) A new species of *Coelotes* Blackwall, 1841 (Araneae: Agelenidae) from Turkey. *Turkish Journal of Zoology* 40: 147–150. <https://doi.org/10.3906/zoo-1505-2>
- Danişman T, Kunt KB, Özkütük RS (2022) The Checklist of the Spiders of Turkey. Version 2022. <http://www.spidersofturkey.info> [Accessed on 8.1.2023]
- de Blauwe R (1980) Révision de la famille des Agelenidae (Araneae) de la région Méditerranéenne (2^e partie). *Bulletin de l'Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique* 52(1): 1–54.
- Dimitrov D (2022) A review of the genus *Maimuna* Lehtinen, 1967 (Araneae, Agelenidae) in Turkey, with a description of a new species. *Zootaxa* 5124(3): 383–390. <https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.5124.3.7>
- Kaya RS, Kunt KB, Marusik YM, Uğurtaş İH (2010) A new species of *Tegenaria* Latreille, 1804 (Araneae, Agelenidae) from Turkey. *ZooKeys* 51: 1–16. <https://doi.org/10.3897/zookeys.51.467>
- Lehtinen PT (1967) Classification of the cribellate spiders and some allied families, with notes on the evolution of the suborder Araneomorpha. *Annales Zoologici Fennici* 4: 199–468.
- Levy G (1996) The agelenid funnel-weaver family and the spider genus *Cedicus* in Israel (Araneae, Agelenidae and Cybaeidae). *Zoologica Scripta* 25(2): 85–122. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1463-6409.1996.tb00154.x>
- Li SQ (2020) Spider taxonomy for an advanced China. *Zoological Systematics* 45(2): 73–77. <https://doi.org/10.11865/zs.202011>

- Marusik YM, Guseinov E (2003) Spiders (Arachnida: Aranei) of Azerbaijan. 1. New family and genus records. *Arthropoda Selecta* 12(1): 29–46.
- Nentwig W, Blick T, Bosmans R, Gloor D, Hänggi A, Kropf C (2023) Spiders of Europe. Version 1.2023. <https://www.araneae.nmbe.ch> [accessed on 8.1.2023]
- Otto S (2022) Caucasian Spiders. A faunistic database on the spiders of the Caucasus. Version 02.2022. <https://caucasus-spiders.info/> [Accessed on 8.1.2023]
- Strand E (1906) Diagnosen nordafrikanischer, hauptsächlich von Carlo Freiherr von Erlanger gesammelter Spinnen. *Zoologischer Anzeiger* 30: 604–637. [655–690]
- Strand E (1908) Nordafrikanische Spinnen, hauptsächlich von Carlo Freiherr von Erlanger gesammelt (Dictynidae, Eresidae, Sicariidae, Dysderidae, Caponiidae, Palpimanidae, Zodariidae, Urocteidae, Pholcidae, Agelenidae, Pisauridae). *Archiv für Naturgeschichte* 74(I, 1): 67–128.
- Topçu A, Demircan N (2018) New records of family Agelenidae for the spider fauna of Turkey (Araneae: Agelenidae). *Indian Journal of Arachnology* 6(2017): 20–22.
- WSC (2023) World Spider Catalog. Version 23.5. Natural History Museum Bern. <http://wsc.nmbe.ch> [accessed on 8.1.2023]
- Zamani A, Marusik YM (2019) The spider genera *Azerithonica* and *Tegenaria* (Aranei: Agelenidae: Tegenariini) in Iran. *Arthropoda Selecta* 28(2): 291–303. <https://doi.org/10.15298/arthscl.28.2.12>
- Zamani A, Marusik YM (2020) A review of Agelenini (Araneae: Agelenidae: Ageleninae) of Iran and Tajikistan, with descriptions of four new genera. *Arachnology* 18(4): 368–386. <https://doi.org/10.13156/arac.2020.18.4.368>